

Little That is Authentic Comes From Sonora and Chihuahua

**BOTH SIDES MAKING
CLAIM TO IMPORTANT
GAINS IN VARIOUS AC-
TIVITIES UNDERWAY**

Of real conditions in Sonora and Chihuahua as regards military dispositions and strength in these two storm centers of opposition to the Huerta administration, there has little been learned of late along the border that might be given credence as unprejudiced.

Both Constitutionalists and Federalists are emphatic in their assertions of gains. On the heels of uncontradicted reports that the constitutionalists had suffered severe reverses in the vicinity of Guaymas and that General Ojeda was once again making things decidedly uncomfortable for the enemy through his determined manner of warfare, the Constitutionalists the latter part of the week gave out strong denials accompanied by renewal of assertion that they would soon have possession of

Guaymas. With equal emphasis they declared the statement to be untrue that the capital had been in effect moved from Hermosillo to Cananea, or that there was any prospect of such removal.

Gen. Ojeda, as near as can be learned, is pursuing his tactics of harassing the opposing forces, but would appear to be operating under the old difficulty of contending against a much superior force. Meanwhile it looks as if the Constitutionalists were playing a waiting game, their old stand by, and banking largely upon results they expect from aeroplane bomb dropping, the aeroplanes to take the advance position and bear the brunt of the fighting that formerly rested upon the shoulders of the Yaqui command. If they can manage to dispose of the Mexican

gunboat in the Guaymas harbor in this manner they will have accomplished a long step, for until this gunboat is disposed of there does not appear to be a great deal of hope for their taking much less retaining Guaymas.

From Mexico City there is continued assertion from the administration that headway is being made with pacification of the country and that Sonora and Chihuahua will be brought in line in due time. The most notable contribution yet to come from the administration side in communication addressed to the public of the United States and setting forth the administration position as well as his own personal views, is furnished by Felix Diaz in an article printed below from a recent issue of the St. Louis Globe-Dispatch.

Gen. Felix Diaz Tells His Hopes, Desires and Plans if Made President in July

(By Felix Diaz.)

The close of a bloody but a just revolution finds me a candidate for the Presidency of my country. This position has been forced upon me by the exigencies of the situation, backed by the unsolicited support of a large proportion of the electorate. But abroad—and particularly I fear, in the United States of America—my aims and attitude toward political preferences have been misunderstood. I, therefore, gladly embrace this opportunity to address a large section of the American reading public.

Should I have the good fortune to be elected President of Mexico, my first efforts will be toward creating conditions of absolute peace throughout the country. "Peace and Justice" has been my motto, and shall remain the guiding principle of my administration. I am convinced that only by dispensing justice to all, in the fullest sense of the word, can permanent conditions of internal peace be assured.

To enlarge on this proposition: My attitude at present is necessarily one of expectancy; but my aims are the same as those expounded previously in an address to the Congress of the Republic, and in a similar address to the state of Chihuahua. I have never, since the outbreak of the revolution, been convinced that the rehabilitation of Mexico, in any sense, must be restored, rebuilt, the natural resources of the Republic must be developed, and knowledge diffused for the greater growth of these resources so far as it lies in a human being to administer justice. The rest will come of its own momentum, based on the foregoing and a new rule of conduct which was declined to the age in Utopian dreams, but which will appraise men and things as they are and as they may be used, not as one would like them to be and as they are never found in the world.

I recognize that peace must first be assured before we can obtain confidence of other nations is necessary if this Republic is to be placed on a sound financial basis. It is my earnest hope that President Huerta's interim government may succeed in putting down the last vestiges of rebellion and disorder in Moravia, Guerrero and in the North, especially in Sonora. The active military measures that are now being taken in this direction ought to have good results. Should this task not be fully accomplished by the time the new government comes into power, it is my intention, should



Top, President Huerta (left) and Felix Diaz. Bottom, Venustiano Carranza.

I be President, to bring about, with all the means at my command, the prompt and complete pacification of these states and of the whole country.

If the means I find at hand are not adequate, new means will be created. But I am convinced that it would be wise for me to adopt only some of the methods of pacification used by my uncle, Don Porfirio Diaz, at the time of his early triumphs. This is because I would lack the personal elements on which he counted. My principal strength must lie in the fact that I shall be bound by no one of the compromises which often cause trouble to well-intentioned governments.

It is not my present expectation that the standing army of Mexico will have to be materially increased. According to the needs of the moment, there may come such special measures as calling for volunteers, or incorporating standing bodies of rurales into the army for short periods of time; but I am by no means committed to the mooted plan of introducing general military conscription. This I feel to be very large and momentous problem from a social and financial point of view, as well as from many others. Therefore, it should not be rashly undertaken without the fullest and most earnest preliminary consideration.

I am a soldier and I know that large armies can not be improvised off hand except, perhaps, at moments of high patriotic fervor. Powerful standing armies cost money—a great deal of money. Mexico, at the present time, is in no financial condition for a vast expenditure for any such purpose. The late Madero government has left us without any funds in the treasury. We found only debts. Our country needs money badly; but she needs money for constructive purposes—for economic development and for internal improvements. With this as our frankly declared financial policy, and

in view of the admitted wealth of our permanent resources, I believe that foreign capital can be obtained; but I feel free to say that I doubt very much whether foreign capital could be readily obtained for purely military purposes.

Still, it must be clear to all that our country can not be properly developed without guarantee of complete pacification, and such pacification must necessarily require military methods and occasionally heavy expenditures. But in the solution of this problem I know that we shall have the hearty cooperation of all our political parties and of the people at large. In regard to Sonora and the menace of its secession—which I do not believe for a moment can be successfully accomplished, or is even desired by a majority of its citizens—I feel like every right thinking Mexican, that any loss of our territory, in this or in any other direction is simply inadmissible.

Should I become president, it will be my aim to encourage in every way possible, the influx of foreign capital and foreign immigration. Mexico is rich in minerals, in agricultural products and in timber, to name only three of our leading industries. We cheerfully invite the foreign investor to aid us in developing these resources.

It is planned to create a new Ministry of Agriculture and Labor, in addition to the existing Ministry of Mines, Hacienda, Fomento, Communications and the Interior. To this Ministry of Agriculture and Labor will fall the task of making a special study of a more equitable distribution of taxes and a more general distribution of the ownership of land. While I expect this problem to be worked out only after due study by the experts entrusted with serious and important phases of government, I wish to state in advance that I am in favor of taxing the undeveloped and unimproved lands of the large landholders. This will induce them either to improve their holdings or to sell or lease them to others who will. This is the only method, in my opinion, by which the agrarian problem of Mexico can be satisfactorily solved.

Let no one think that if I am elected, I shall try to bring back all the old methods, much less the old leaders, that belonged to the great era of my uncle's administration of the Government of Mexico. Those men and measures have performed their task and now belong to the past. The era of Porfirio Diaz is closed. The party which I lead has no program of restoration. We plan a new government with new men and new measures. If for no other reason, I would be compelled by political expediency to take this attitude. The governmental methods of General Porfirio Diaz were strictly his own. They were justified by a series of events and circumstances so definitely associated with him as an individual that any one who might seek to copy them would be foredoomed to complete failure.

Should my uncle, Don Porfirio, elect to return to Mexico, he will be received with open arms and with the veneration due to his great age and his great name; but, in that event, he

will certainly take no active part in the government, except possibly as a wise counsellor in matters of grave importance to our country.

At the same way, Mexico stands open to all the members of my uncle's family and to his social and political friends, so many of whom left the country during the Madero regime. Furthermore, the amnesty bill that

has recently been passed, extends to members of the Madero family and to all citizens without exception. I shall cherish no rancors against any one. The estates of the Madero family will not be confiscated, as false reported, provided the law is obeyed. We are anxious that all the adherents of the fallen government should return and take up their duties as good citizens.

RELATIVE STRENGTH OF U. S. AND JAPANESE WAR FOOTING

In view of the discussions aroused by the diplomatic friction threatened as a result of the anti-alien legislation California, the Boston Commercial has just obtained from Washington the latest official data regarding the principal navies of the world collected by the Office of Naval Intelligence of the Navy Department. It is shown that the United States Navy ranks third in the matter of warship tonnage, among the leading nations, while Japan stands in fifth rank. The comparison of this country with Japan is as follows:

	Tonnage Completed.	War vessels bldg. completed.
United States	363,132	229,351
Japan	471,962	616,523
France U. S. tonnage	291,170	312,824

A comparison of the number of warships of different types, (vessels built building) follows:

	United States	Japan
	No. No. bldg.	No. No. bldg.
Battle ships	8	2
Battleships	24	13
Coast defense	4	2
Battle cruisers	15	13
Armored cruisers	19	14
Torpedo boat destroyers	19	54
Torpedo boats	23	13
Submarines	146	169

The tonnage of the different types follows:

	United States	Japan
	Built. Building.	Built. Building.
Battleships	167,550	140,000
Battleships	167,550	140,000
Coast defense	324,558	191,380
Battle cruisers	12,900	9,086
Armored cruisers	143,295	138,483
Cruisers	73,760	60,230
Torp. boat destroyers	25,772	22,882
Torpedo boats	3,706	5,423
Submarines	6,191	11,628
Total	763,132	1,66,219

The discrepancy between the grand total of "Building" and the addition of the column of 2,165 tons but it is not explained in the Department's figures.

The personnel of the United States navy (officers and men totals 60,617 compared with 47,239 for Japan. Enlisted men number 47,549, against 42,943 for Japan, but the United States includes in its personnel 9,866 enlisted marines, while Japan appears to have none.

Some idea of the relative gun-power of the two navies is furnished in connection with the types that would do the heavy fighting in case of war. The pre-dreadnought battle ships of the country number 24, carrying 28 12-inch, 68 12-inch and 135 8-inch guns, while Japan's 13 battle ships carry 52 12-inch, 32 10-inch and 6 8-inch guns. Our armored cruisers possess 16 10-inch and 32 8-inch guns; Japan's 12 armored cruisers have 16 12-inch and 50 8-inch guns. Comparing the dreadnought type of battle ships, the United States presents 8, having 30 12-inch guns, while Japan has 2, 24 12-inch guns. This country is building five dreadnoughts, carrying 50 14-inch guns, while Japan has on the stocks one dreadnought, to be equipped with 10 15-inch guns and four battle cruisers, with 22 14-inch guns. Counting battleships of the pre-dreadnought and the dreadnought types, battle cruisers and armored cruisers the gun power of the two nations compares as follows: United States, a total of 28 12-inch, 148 10-inch, 16 10-inch and 165 8-inch guns; Japan, 9 12-inch, 22 10-inch and 58 8-inch guns; on the battleships we are building there will be 50 14-inch guns; on Japan's 10 15-inch and 32 14-inch guns.

The naval expenditures of the two powers in recent years are contrasted in the following table:

	United States.	Japan.
1906	\$104,506,719	\$19,231,945
1907	99,692,298	41,076,145
1908	129,972,971	40,312,533
1909	194,935,190	35,870,061
1910	131,494,640	37,542,184
1911	128,495,509	42,944,329
1912	123,151,539	46,158,216
1913	140,800,643	56,158,216

The Japanese newspaper, the "Asahi," according to the Naval Intelligence Office states that a scheme is drawn up by Admiral Takarabe for the expansion of the navy estimates for 1913-14, based on an imaginary enemy disposing of 21 battleships, has been accepted. It provides at present for the construction of three dreadnoughts of the most powerful type and for the eventual carrying out of a scheme of eight dreadnoughts, four battle cruisers, eight scouts and 40 torpedo boat destroyers, at a cost of 36,000,000 pounds. It was originally proposed to build eight dreadnoughts, eight battle

Smelter Refuges.

Reports are in circulation that the Consolidated Smelting company at Humboldt will again receive customers, and inside of the next month miners will be accommodated. The immense tonnage that accumulated from the Blue Bell mine, necessitated the refusal of outside shipments until the new concentrator mill should be in operation to relieve conditions that had arisen in the supply from that mine. Five carloads per day are arriving from Blue Bell at Humboldt, which tonnage is being treated daily by the mill and furnaces. A heavy tonnage has been exposed in the mine,



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